WEST

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 3 of 18 File: USPT Nov 27, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6322824 B1
TITLE: Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts in the treatment of dementia diseases

Abstract Paragraph Left (1):
The invention relates to the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, as well as the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts for the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and prophylaxis of such dementia diseases.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (1):
The invention relates to the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia diseases such as for example Alzheimer's disease.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (6):
In investigations involving experiments on animals a significant influence upon cognitive functions by hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of Hypericum perforatum L. has now surprisingly been found. Such an effect has not been described previously either for hyperforin or for hyperforin-containing extracts and, on the basis of the previously known pharmacological and clinical effects, was also not expected. Within the scope of the present invention an effect upon the memory capacity by a hyperforin-rich hypericum extract and by hyperforin itself has been found for the first time. Hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts can thus be used for the therapy of neurological disorders which accompany dementia.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (8):
Alzheimer's dementia or Alzheimer's disease is an illness which starts insidiously and which is characterized by initial forgetfulness, increasing lapses of memory and the loss of further cognitive abilities. It ends with the total intellectual decay and personality loss of the patient. A satisfactory causally orientated therapy of this illness has not previously been available (cf. K. Mendla, "Die Alzheimer-Krankheit: Neue Ansatze in der Pharmakotherapie" [Alzheimer's Disease: New starting points in pharmacotherapy], Pharm. Zeitung 141, pp. 351-356 (1996)). Alzheimer's dementia is treated with acetylcholinesterase inhibitors in order to increase the quantity of acetylcholine available in the brain. This treatment leads to a number of undesired side-effects which do not permit permanent therapy (cf. Shvaloff et al., Psychopharmacology Bulletin, Vol. 32, pp. 343-352 (1996)).

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (10):
The subject of the invention is therefore the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) in the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia diseases, including Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia and mixed forms of dementia, and thus the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts as a medicament for the treatment of diseases which accompany a disorder of the memory or learning ability, as well as the use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts of St. John's wort in the preparation of a medicament for the treatment and prophylaxis of dementia diseases, in particular Alzheimer's disease, vascular dementia and mixed forms of dementia.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (11):
Without wishing to be bound by a specific theory, the use of hyperforin and

hyperforin-containing extracts appears to have a causally therapeutic starting point, since it has surprisingly been found that hyperforin and the extracts named are powerful stimulators of the protein kinase C.gamma.. This protein kinase C.gamma. activates the .alpha.-secretase, which in turn prevents the occurrence of the pathogenic amyloid A.beta.. A special advantage of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts is thus that not only do they prevent the formation of amyloid A.beta. in a desired manner, but in addition it is possible to combat effectively the psychiatric attendant symptoms, such as anxiety, depression and other psychovegetative disorders, which frequently occur in dementia diseases, in particular Alzheimer's.

Other Reference Publication (4):
Buxbaum, Joseph D., et al., Processing of Alzheimer .beta./A4 amyloid precursor protein: Modulation by agents that regulate protein phosphorylation; Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci, USA, vol. 87, pp. 6003-6006 (Aug., 1990).

Other Reference Publication (7):
Games, Dora, et al., Alzheimer-type neuropathology in transgenic mice overexpressing V717F .beta.-amyloid precursor protein; Nature, vol. 373, pp. 523-527 (Feb., 1995).

Other Reference Publication (8):
Giacobini, Ezio, Cholinomimetic Therapy of Alzheimer Disease: Does It Slow Down Deterioration?; Int Acad Biomed Drug Res. Basel, Karger, vol. 7, pp. 51-57 (1994).

Other Reference Publication (12):
Lamb, Bruce T., Presenilins, amyloid-.beta. and Alzheimer's disease, Nature Medicine, vol. 3, n.1; pp. 28-29 (Jan., 1997).

Other Reference Publication (15):
Mendla, Klaus,; Die Alzheimer-Krankheit: neue Ansatz in der Pharmakotherapie, PZ Titel, Nr 5 141, pp. 11-16 (Feb., 1996).

Other Reference Publication (16):
Nitsch, Roger M., et al., Release of Alzheimer Amyloid Precursor Derivatives Stimulated by Activation of Muscarinic Acetylcholine Receptors; Science, vol. 258, pp. 304-307 (Oct., 1992).

Other Reference Publication (17):
Scheuner, D., et al., Secreted amyloid .beta.-protein similar to that in the senile plaques of Alzheimer's disease is increased in vivo by the presenilin 1 and 2 and APP mutations linked to familial Alzheimer's disease; Nature Medicine, vol. 2, n.8, pp. 864-870 (Aug., 1996).

CLAIMS:

1. A method of treating dementia diseases by administering to a patient in need of such treatment a safe and effective amount of a material selected from hyperforin, and a hyperforin-containing extract of hypericum perforatum L (St. John's Wort).

2. The method according to claim 1 for the treatment for Alzheimer's disease.

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L6: Entry 17 of 18 File: DWPI Dec 16, 2001

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1999-494384
DERWENT-WEEK: 200206

TITLE: Use of hyperforin and hyperforin extracts for the treatment and prevention of dementia, e.g. Alzheimer's disease

INVENTOR: CHATTERJEE, S S; ERDELMEIER, C ; NOELDNER, M

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SCHWABE GMBH & CO WILLMAR	SCHWN

PRIORITY-DATA: 1998DE-1005946 (February 13, 1998)

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
ES 2162520 T3	December 16, 2001		000	A61K035/78
WO 9940905 A2	August 19, 1999	G	013	A61K031/00
AU 9932526 A	August 30, 1999		000	A61K031/00
EP 1054682 A2	November 29, 2000	G	000	A61K035/78
EP 1054682 B1	August 29, 2001	G	000	A61K035/78
DE 59900222 G	October 4, 2001		000	A61K035/78
US 6322824 B1	November 27, 2001		000	A61K035/78

DESIGNATED-STATES: AU CA DE JP US AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL AT BE CH DE ES FR GB IT LI NL

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DATE	APPL-NO	DESCRIPTOR
ES 2162520T3	February 4, 1999	1999EP-0932474	
ES 2162520T3		EP 1054682	Based on
WO 9940905A2	February 4, 1999	1999WO-EP00730	
AU 9932526A	February 4, 1999	1999AU-0032526	
AU 9932526A		WO 9940905	Based on
EP 1054682A2	February 4, 1999	1999EP-0932474	
EP 1054682A2	February 4, 1999	1999WO-EP00730	
EP 1054682A2		WO 9940905	Based on
EP 1054682B1	February 4, 1999	1999EP-0932474	
EP 1054682B1	February 4, 1999	1999WO-EP00730	
EP 1054682B1		WO 9940905	Based on
DE 59900222G	February 4, 1999	1999DE-0500222	
DE 59900222G	February 4, 1999	1999EP-0932474	
DE 59900222G	February 4, 1999	1999WO-EP00730	
DE 59900222G		EP 1054682	Based on
DE 59900222G		WO 9940905	Based on
US 6322824B1	February 4, 1999	1999WO-EP00730	
US 6322824B1	August 11, 2000	2000US-0622191	
US 6322824B1		WO 9940905	Based on

INT-CL (IPC): A01 N 31/08; A61 K 31/00; A61 K 31/05; A61 K 31/12; A61 K 35/78; A61 P 25/28

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 1054682B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

NOVELTY - Hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts are used for the treatment and prevention of dementia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts from Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) for the treatment and prevention of dementia is new.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; tranquilizer; antidepressant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein kinase C gamma stimulator; inhibitor of amyloid A beta formation.

USE - Especially for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease (including accompanying psychiatric symptoms such as anxiety and depression), vascular dementia and mixed dementias.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces fewer side effects than conventional drugs, e.g. acetylcholinesterase inhibitors.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

US 6322824B
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

NOVELTY - Hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts are used for the treatment and prevention of dementia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts from Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) for the treatment and prevention of dementia is new.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; tranquilizer; antidepressant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein kinase C gamma stimulator; inhibitor of amyloid A beta

formation.

USE - Especially for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease (including accompanying psychiatric symptoms such as anxiety and depression), vascular dementia and mixed dementias.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces fewer side effects than conventional drugs, e.g. acetylcholinesterase inhibitors.

NOVELTY - Hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts are used for the treatment and prevention of dementia.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Use of hyperforin and hyperforin-containing extracts from Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort) for the treatment and prevention of dementia is new.

ACTIVITY - Nootropic; neuroprotective; tranquilizer; antidepressant.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Protein kinase C gamma stimulator; inhibitor of amyloid A beta formation.

USE - Especially for the treatment and prevention of Alzheimer's disease (including accompanying psychiatric symptoms such as anxiety and depression), vascular dementia and mixed dementias.

ADVANTAGE - The method produces fewer side effects than conventional drugs, e.g. acetylcholinesterase inhibitors.

WO 9940905A

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/2

TITLE-TERMS: EXTRACT TREAT PREVENT DEMENTIA DISEASE

DERWENT-CLASS: B05

CPI-CODES: B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B10-E04A; B14-J01A4;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M2 *01*
Fragmentation Code
G036 G037 G038 G060 G680 H4 H401 H461 H7 H723
H8 J5 J562 J581 M210 M211 M213 M215 M216 M232
M240 M262 M281 M283 M320 M415 M510 M520 M530 M541
M781 M904 M905 P446 P625
Ring Index
01756
Specfic Compounds
A0L40K A0L40T A0L40U

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1999-144942

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 11 of 18 File: USPT May 2, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6056961 A
TITLE: Plant extracts for the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of hepatitis

Abstract Paragraph Left (1):
The use of extracts from the plant Hypericum perforatum in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of hepatitis C, chronic hepatitis C and related viruses, said pharmaceutical compositions comprising at least one extract of the plant Hypericum perforatum and optionally in addition, one or more pharmaceutically acceptable inactive components, selected from, carriers, coatings, diluents and adjuvants.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (1):
The present invention involves the use of extracts of the plant Hypericum perforatum in the preparation of improved pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment, prevention and control of hepatitis C, chronic hepatitis and related viruses.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (2):
Hepatitis C is a debilitating liver disease that begins as an acute infection and can develop into a chronic disease. As many of 50% of acutely infected individuals develop a state of chronic infection [Alter H J 1988. Transfusions-associated non-A, non-B hepatitis: the first decade In Viral Hepatitis and Liver Disease. Zuckerman A. J. ed. Alan R. Liss, New York, p. 537-542] of which up to 20% may proceed to hepatic cirrhosis (destruction of the liver) with its complications of portal hypertension, ascites, encephalopathy, and bleeding disorders. The infection also poses a high risk for development of liver cancer (hepatocellular carcinoma). The prevalence of infection in the general population is so high that prior to the availability of screening tests, the risk of hepatitis C following blood transfusion in the United States was 5-10% or about 150,000-300,000 transfusion recipients per year acquired the disease. In Japan 4% of screened blood donors over age 55 had serologic evidence of HCV infection [Tabor E. and K. Kabayashi 1992. Hepatitis C virus, a causative infectious agent for non-A, non-B hepatitis: Prevalence and structure--Summary of a conference on hepatitis C virus as a causative of hepatocellular carcinoma: J. Natl. Cancer Inst. 84:86-90] In some endemic regions of the Third World as many as 20% of the population can be infected. The healthy appearance of some chronic carriers may change after contraction of other illnesses that can reduce their immunity. The carriers can transmit the hepatitis C virus to others with whom they have close contact, thereby spreading the disease.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (7):
The present invention predicted and discovered that treatment of patients with chronic active hepatitis C with preparations from Hypericum perforatum led to dramatic declines in HCV blood levels in these patients. In some cases the patients tested negative to HCV in extremely sensitive molecular assays such as the quantitative RT-PCR for hepatitis C virus or the branched DNA technology, inferring that no virus particles could be detected in their blood by these most sensitive and sophisticated detection techniques. The virus appears to have been completely eliminated. The preparations that were used are in most cases dried alcoholic extracts of the aerial parts of the plant Hypericum perforatum. They contain, among other compounds also hypericin and pseudohypericin. These are two photodynamic compounds which are activated by light and are known to act as virucidal agents (Moraleda G, T T Wu, A R Jilbert, C E

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (10):
The present invention involves the use of extracts of the plant Hypericum perforatum in the preparation of pharmaceutical compositions for the treatment of hepatitis C, chronic hepatitis and related viruses, said compositions comprising at least one extract of the plant Hypericum perforatum and optionally in addition, one or more pharmaceutically acceptable inactive components selected from, carriers, coatings, diluents and adjuvants.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (13):
Plants of Hypericum perforatum are readily available from various sources. To obtain the extracts necessary to prepare the pharmaceutical compositions of the present invention, they are normally harvested, dried and milled to a crude powder form. The powder so obtained is then subjected to extraction with aqueous or non-aqueous monohydric or polyhydric alcohols, acetone and similar solvents. The extracts so obtained may be evaporated to dryness, concentrated or diluted as desired or as required for the preparation of the final pharmaceutical compositions required or desired. The extraction can also include prior removal of fatty component impurities, by a pre-extraction with non-polar solvents. Non-limiting examples of such solvents include ethyl acetate, petroleum ether or combinations thereof.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (14):
Alternatively, extracts of Hypericum perforatum can be obtained commercially from various convenient sources, and can be used in the preparation of the pharmaceutical compositions of the subject invention.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (17):
The treatment comprises administering to a patient pills or capsules of enriched extracts of Hypericum perforatum on a daily basis, 2-3 times per day for long periods of time, many months and possibly also numerous years. In some patients the decline in virus load is rapid and in others it requires a few moonths before virus titres decline significantly, tenfold or more in comparison with pretreatment levels. The improvements in liver function notes by decline in the blood levels of liver specific enzymes such as the transaminase SGPT can require many months. The suggested doses of Hypericum therapy will range from 1-50 capsules or tablets of Hypericum of preparations that contained 0.20-0.28% of total hypericin or preferentially 1-20 tablets/capsules of said Hypericum preparations. Preferred therapy will include doses of 1-20 tablets/capsules of Hypericum perforatum preparation that contained 0.38-0.50% of total hypericin, and which will be administered orally or parenterally to provide a total daily dose equivalent to 1-10 mg of total hypericin per patient per day.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (18):
Patients with chronic hepatitis C were first confirmed to have infection with the hepatitis C virus and their virus titres were determined prior to the administration of therapy by quantitative PCR using the kit by Hoffman La Roche, or by the branched DNA technology using the kit by Chiron. The patients were then administered with Hypericum perforatum therapy. Dried preparation of extracts of Hypericum perforatum calibrated to contain 0.2% or 0.4% of hypericin-pseudohypericin known as total hypericin were used. The ratio between the two reagents was generally 2/3 pseudohypericin and 1/3 hypericin. The doses varied from 4 tablets/capsules of approximately 250 mg each given 3 times a day to a 70-80 kg patient (3.times.4 capsules/day) of preparations that contained 0.20-0.28% of total hypericin to 2.times.2 tablets/capsules per day in smaller patients who weighed 55-65 kg with preparations that contained 0.4% total hypericin. The patients were seen as approximately 3 month intervals at which they were requested to perform blood chemistry and hematology analyses that include blood levels of liver enzymes and quantitative analyses of blood virus levels.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (19):
FIGS. 1(a-d) shows the HCV blood virus load assays at different times before and after patient treatment with Hypericum perforatum preparations.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (20):
FIGS. 2(a-b) shows the results of liver enzyme assays for serum glutamic oxaloacetc trans aminase (SGOT) and serum glutamic pyruvic trans aminase (SGPT) assays following patient treatment with Hypericum perforatum preparations.

CLAIMS:

1. A method for treating hepatitis C in a patient infected with the hepatitis C virus, comprising administering to said patient infected with the hepatitis C virus, on a daily basis for a period of at least three months, between about 1 to about 5 grams of an extract from the plant Hypericum perforatum, said extract having a total hypericin content between about 0.2% and about 0.4% by weight.

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 8 of 18 File: USPT Sep 12, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6117855 A
TITLE: Use of a NK-1 receptor antagonist and an antidepressant and/or an anti-anxiety agent

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (9):
Other mood disorders encompassed within the term "depression" include dysthymic disorder with early or late onset and with or without atypical features; dementia of the Alzheimer's type, with early or late onset, with depressed mood; vascular dementia with depressed mood; mood disorders induced by alcohol, amphetamines, cocaine, hallucinogens, inhalants, opioids, phencyclidine, sedatives, hypnotics, anxiolytics and other substances; schizoaffective disorder of the depressed type; and adjustment disorder with depressed mood.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (27):
Other antidepressants of use in the present invention include adinazolam, alaproclate, amineptine, amitriptyline/chlordiazepoxide combination, atipamezole, azamianserin, bazinaprine, befuraline, bifemelane, binodaline, bipenamol, brofaromine bupropion, caroxazone, cericlamine, cianopramine, cimoxatone, citalopram, clemeprol, clovoxamine, dazepinil, deanol, demexiptiline, dibenzepin, dothiepin, droxidopa, enefexine, estazolam, etoperidone, femoxetine, fengabine, fezolamine, fluotracen, idazoxan, indalpine, indeloxazine, iprindole, levoprotiline, litoxetine, lofepramine, medifoxamine, metapramine, metralindole, mianserin, milnacipran, minaprine, mirtazapine, montirelin, nebracetam, nefopam, nialamide, nomifensine, norfluoxetine, orotirelin, oxaflozane, pinazepam, pirlindone, pizotyline, ritanserin, rolipram, sercloremine, setiptiline, sibutramine, sulbutiamine, sulpiride, teniloxazine, thozalinone, thymoliberin, tianeptine, tiflucarbine, tofenacin, tofisopam, toloxatone, tomoxetine, veralipride, viqualine, zimelidine and zometapine, and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, and St. John's wort herb, or Hypericum perforatum, or extracts thereof

WEST

Generate Collection

L3: Entry 19 of 22 File: DWPI Jun 25, 1999

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1997-244728
DERWENT-WEEK: 200036

TITLE: Stable dry extract of Hypericum perforatum L., Saint John's wort - with stabiliser and higher hyperforin content, used to treat depression and psycho-vegetative illness, obtained by solvent extraction etc.

INVENTOR: ERDELMEIER, C; GRETHLEIN, E ; LANG, F ; OSCHMANN, R ; STUMPF, K

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SCHWABE GMBH & CO WILLMAR	SCHWN
ERDELMEIER C	ERDEI
GRETHLEIN E	GRETI
LANG F	LANGI
OSCHMANN R	OSCHI

PRIORITY-DATA:

1996DE-1019512	May 14, 1996
1995DE-1036496	September 29, 1995
1996DE-1011374	March 22, 1996

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
KR 99044407 A	June 25, 1999	N/A	000	A61K035/78
WO 9713489 A2	April 17, 1997	G	016	A61K000/00
ZA 9608114 A	June 25, 1997	N/A	015	A61K000/00
AU 9715891 A	April 30, 1997	N/A	000	A61K031/00
DE 19619512 C1	July 31, 1997	N/A	006	A61K035/78
WO 9713489 A3	August 14, 1997	N/A	000	A61K000/00
DE 19646977 A1	January 15, 1998	N/A	005	A61K035/78
NO 9801352 A	March 25, 1998	N/A	000	A61K035/78
EP 854726 A2	July 29, 1998	G	000	A61K035/78
ES 2118686 T1	October 1, 1998	N/A	000	A61K035/78
EP 854726 B1	December 16, 1998	G	000	A61K035/78
DE 59601019 G	January 28, 1999	N/A	000	A61K035/78
CN 1198097 A	November 4, 1998	N/A	000	A61K035/78
JP 11500743 W	January 19, 1999	N/A	024	A61K035/78
ES 2118686 T3	April 16, 1999	N/A	000	A61K035/78
HU 9900657 A2	September 28, 1999	N/A	000	A61K035/78
AU 709877 B	September 9, 1999	N/A	000	A61K031/00
BR 9611096 A	October 5, 1999	N/A	000	A61K035/78

DESIGNATED-STATES: AL AM AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GE HU IL IS JP KG KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NZ PL RO SG SI SK TR TT UA US UZ VN AT BE CH DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

CITED-DOCUMENTS:2.Jnl.Ref; EP 599307 ; GB 2101888 ; RO 79428

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-NO			
KR 99044407A	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A			
KR 99044407A	March 4, 1998	1998KR-0701651	N/A			
KR 99044407A	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on			
WO 9713489A2	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A			
ZA 9608114A	September 26, 1996	1996ZA-0008114	N/A			
AU 9715891A	September 27, 1996	1997AU-0015891	N/A			
AU 9715891A	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on			
DE	May 14, 1996	1996DE-1019512	N/A 19619512C1	N/A	DE 19646977	Div in
DE	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A 19619512C1	May 14, 1996	1996DE-1019512	Div ex
WO 9713489A3	May 14, 1996	1996DE-1046977	N/A			
DE	N/A	DE 19619512	Div ex 19646977A1	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A
DE	March 25, 1998	1998NO-0001352	N/A 19646977A1	September 27, 1996	1996EP-0945476	N/A
DE	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A 19646977A1	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on
NO 9801352A	September 27, 1996	1996EP-0945476	N/A			
NO 9801352A	N/A	EP 854726	Based on			
EP 854726A2	September 27, 1996	1996EP-0945476	N/A			
EP 854726A2	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A			
EP 854726A2	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on			
ES 2118686T1	September 27, 1996	1996DE-0501019	N/A			
ES 2118686T1	September 27, 1996	1996EP-0945476	N/A			
EP 854726B1	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A			
EP 854726B1	N/A	EP 854726	Based on			
EP 854726B1	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on			

DE 59601019G	September 27, 1996	1996CN-0197288	N/A
DE 59601019G	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A
DE 59601019G	September 27, 1996	1997JP-0513778	N/A
DE 59601019G	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on
DE 59601019G	September 27, 1996	1996EP-0945476	N/A
CN 1198097A	N/A	EP 854726	Based on
JP 11500743W	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A
JP 11500743W	September 27, 1996	1999HU-0000657	N/A
JP 11500743W	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on
ES 2118686T3	September 27, 1996	1997AU-0015891	N/A
ES 2118686T3	N/A	AU 9715891	Previous Publ.
HU 9900657A2	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on
HU 9900657A2	September 27, 1996	1996BR-0011096	N/A
HU 9900657A2	September 27, 1996	1996WO-DE01876	N/A
AU 709877B	N/A	WO 9713489	Based on
AU 709877B			
AU 709877B			
BR 9611096A			
BR 9611096A			
BR 9611096A			

A2 , AU 709877 B INT-CL (IPC): A61K 0/00; A61K 31/00; A61K 31/12; A61K 35/78; A61K 47/20; A61K 47/22; A61K 47/42

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: EP 854726B
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Stable extract from Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort), with a hyperforin content of at least 2%, consisting of a dry extract in which the hyperforin is stabilised against decomposition or damage by the addition of a stabiliser.

Also claimed is a process for preparing a stable extract from fresh or dried plant material of H. perforatum by a) extraction with a conventional inorganic or organic solvent or mixture (excluding oily extractants); b) adding a stabiliser consisting of an organic thiol compound, ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid derivative during or after the extraction; and obtaining a dry extract from the liquid extract.

USE - The extract is used to treat depression and psycho-vegetative illness (claimed).

Typical tablets contain 300 mg of the dry extract.

ADVANTAGE - Addition of stabiliser means that the high hyperforin content (up to at least 20 %) over long periods of time.
ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO:

WO 9713489A
EQUIVALENT-ABSTRACTS:

Stable extract from Hypericum perforatum L. (St. John's wort), with a hyperforin content of at least 2%, consisting of a dry extract in which the hyperforin is stabilised against decomposition or damage by the addition of a stabiliser.

Also claimed is a process for preparing a stable extract from fresh or dried plant material of H. perforatum by a) extraction with a conventional inorganic or organic solvent or mixture (excluding oily extractants); b) adding a stabiliser consisting of an organic thiol compound, ascorbic acid or an ascorbic acid derivative during or after the extraction; and obtaining a dry extract from the liquid extract.

USE - The extract is used to treat depression and psycho-vegetative illness (claimed).

Typical tablets contain 300 mg of the dry extract.

ADVANTAGE - Addition of stabiliser means that the high hyperforin content (up to at least 20 %) over long periods of time.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: STABILISED DRY EXTRACT HYPERICUM WORT STABILISED HIGH CONTENT TREAT DEPRESS PSYCHO VEGETATION ILL OBTAIN SOLVENT EXTRACT

DERWENT-CLASS: B04

CPI-CODES: B03-F; B04-A08C2; B04-A10; B10-E03; B12-M06; B14-J01A1;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M710 M720 M903 N104 N161 N164 P453 V400 V404
V406

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1997-079224

WEST

Generate Collection Print

L6: Entry 5 of 18 File: USPT Aug 21, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6277396 B1
TITLE: Dietary supplement containing a thermogenic substance and an adrenal support substance

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (2):
Dietary and nutritional supplements have become a significant element of the human diet. Most dietary supplements contain stimulants as their active ingredient. Generally, stimulants can have undesirable side effects. The most common side effect is a general "jittery" feeling, but other side effects include stress on adrenal glands, restlessness, nervousness, gastro intestinal disturbances, muscle twitching, and in some extreme cases, cardiac arrhythmia. In view of the above, dietary supplements containing stimulants are not designed for nighttime usage. Because of the stimulants, dietary supplements are formulated for daytime consumption and not recommended for nighttime usage. The present invention provides a 24-hour dietary supplement system that can be consumed for daytime and nighttime usage.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (6):
In still a further embodiment, the supplement further comprises at least one anxiolytic substance. An "anxiolytic" substance is defined as any natural or synthetic substance, nutrient, vitamin, mineral, herb or compound used as a calming agent, to reduce stress and anxiety, or improve sleep. In yet a further embodiment, the anxiolytic substance is selected from a group consisting of valerian (Valeriana officinalis), damiana, chamomile (Matricaria chamomila), kava kava (Piper methysticum), passionflower (Passilflora spp.), hops (Humulus lupulus), skullcap, St. John's wort (Hypericum perforatum), hawthorn (Crataegus oxyacantha), lavender (Lavendula officinalis), melatonin, 5-Hydroxytrytophan and extracts thereof and mixtures thereof.

L6: Entry 7 of 18 File: USPT Dec 12, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6159986 A
TITLE: Compounds and therapy for resisting memory loss in humans

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (1):
The present invention relates generally to the inhibition of memory impairment, and more particularly to compounds and therapies for the treatment of persons with Alzheimer's disease or other diseases affecting memory to help minimize the effects of memory impairment.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (4):
Heretofore, the use of a combination therapy of available home remedy supplements for inhibiting the impairment of memory (e.g., rate of memory loss, memory content retention levels, etc.), from such diseases as Alzheimer's disease has not been explored.

Brief Summary Paragraph Right (5):
The present invention overcomes the shortcomings of the prior art by providing compounds and therapies that help inhibit the impairment of memory. In a preferred embodiment of the present invention, an effective amount of a home remedy compound including a booster of the enzyme acetylcholine (e.g., without limitation, Huperzine A) is administered to a human being for improving memory. In a particularly preferred embodiment the acetylcholine-booster is compounded with a second component extracted from a suitable plant, such as an extract of hypericum perforatum, e.g., without limitation, hypericin.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (4):
It is believed that the efficacy of the acetylcholine-booster is substantially improved when it is administered in combination with a suitable amount of a plant extract from the plant of hypericum perforatum. A species of such extract is known in the art as St. John's Wort, a flowering plant, which can be grown under controlled conditions or harvested from the wild. In a particularly preferred embodiment, the specific extract hypericin is employed in the compounds and therapies of the present invention. When employed, the hypericum perforatum extract is employed in an amount up to about 6 parts, more preferably about 1.5 to about 4 parts by weight and still more preferably about 2.7 parts by weight of the overall compound.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (8):
It is further contemplated that an admixture of the acetylcholine-booster and extract from the plant of hypericum perforatum (which may be obtained from known solvent-based or solvent-free extraction processes) is compounded (e.g., using conventional techniques and using any suitable base, carriers or delivery agents) to form a single supplement to be ingested by a subject. For instance, it may be prepared in combination for ingestion or administration in a capsule, tablet, liquid or the lie. The supplement is packaged in any suitable manner, e.g. by placing in a suitably sealed container or in multiple containers of the respective ingredients, as part of a kit.

WEST

Generate Collection | Print

L6: Entry 14 of 18 File: USPT May 7, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5514714 A
TITLE: Methods and polycyclic aromatic compound containing compositions for treating T-cell-mediated diseases

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (3):
The compositions and methods of the present invention are useful in the treatment for the prevention of a wide variety of diseases which are partially or completely mediated by T cells and ameliorating the condition of the patients. Non-limiting examples of such diseases include graft-versus-host diseased graft rejection, autoimmune diseases mediated by T cells, and autoimmune diseases, such as multiple sclerosis, rheumatoid arthritis, myasthenia gravis, encephalomyelitis, Addison's disease, Graves' disease, scleroderma, polymyositis, insulin dependent diabetes mellitus, autoimmune uveoretinitis, systemic lupus erythematosus, inflammatory bowel disease including ulcerative colitis, pemphigus vulgaris, autoimmune thyroiditis, primary biliary cirrhosis, psoriatic arthritis, exfoliative psoriatic dermatitis, postular psoriasis, autoimmune hemolytic anemia, mixed connective tissue disease, autoimmune thrombocytopenic purpura, mixed connective tissue disease, polymyositis, Idiopathic Addison's disease, and other cell mediated inflammatory, granulomatous, degenerative and atrophic disorders. Se, e.g., Berkow et al., eds, supra, pages 303-364, 710-718, 1083, 1305-1377, 1338 1677-1684, and 2435-2438 which is entirely incorporated herein by reference.

Detailed Description Paragraph Right (8):
Hypericin (1,3,4,6,8,13-Hexahydroxy-10,11-di-methylphenanthro (1,10,9,8-opqra) perylene-7,14 dione; 4,5,-7,4',5',7'-hexahydroxy-2,2'-dimethylnapthodianthrone, hypericum red, cyclo-werrol, cycloscan) and related compounds can be provided by any known method steps, including but not limited to chemical synthesis or isolation from natural sources, such as synthesis from emodin (e.g., U.S. Pat. No. 5,120,412 to Mazur et al) or bromoemodin trimethylether (e.g., Brockmann et al, Naturwiss 40: 411, 1953 Brockmann et al U.S. Pat. No. 2,707,704; Brockmann et al Chemische Berichte 90: 2302, 1957; Brockmann et al Chemische Berichte 91: 547, 1958) and isolation from Hypericum spp., such as Hypericum perforatum L; Hypericaceal (see, e.g., Brockmann et al, Juotus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie 53: 1, 1942).

L3: Entry 22 of 22 File: DWPI Nov 7, 1986

DERWENT-ACC-NO: 1986-335081
DERWENT-WEEK: 198651

TITLE: Preparation of drug from medicinal plants - is effective for gastric cancer and ulcer

PATENT-ASSIGNEE:

ASSIGNEE	CODE
SAKURAI K	SAKUI

PRIORITY-DATA:

1985JP-0089800	April 25, 1985

PATENT-FAMILY:

PUB-NO	PUB-DATE	LANGUAGE	PAGES	MAIN-IPC
JP 61249929 A	November 7, 1986	N/A	002	N/A

APPLICATION-DATA:

PUB-NO	APPL-DESCRIPTOR	APPL-NO	APPL-NO
JP61249929A	April 25, 1985	1985JP-0089800	N/A

INT-CL (IPC): A61K 35/78

ABSTRACTED-PUB-NO: JP61249929A
BASIC-ABSTRACT:

Raw chickweed (Stellaria media), a bad-smelling perennial plant (Houttuynia cardata) and a creeping saxifrage (Saxifrage stolonifera) are crushed into a mixt., which is formed into liq. drug, granule or powdery drug.

(1) Chickweed has been used for prevention of pyorrhea alveolaris and bleeding from teethridge. (2) The bad-smelling plant contains quercitrin, isoquercitrin, decanoylacetaldehyde and laurylaldehyde, has urinative and anti-poison working effective for hypertension, piles and constipation. (3) The creeping saxifrage contains potassium nitrate, potassium chloride, etc. and has urinative and anti-poison working effective for inflammation of the middle ear, swelling, burn, a cold, or dropsy.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Gastric cancer and ulcer.

In an example, fresh chickweed (80g), fresh bad-smelling perennial plant (80g) and creeping saxifrage (80g) were washed, crushed in a mixer to form a mixt., to which water (400-500cc) and an approp. amt. of honey were added. 80 g of the mixt. was taken 3 times a day for 1-2 months. Gastric cancer and ulcer were improved. The liq. mixt. was dried and form into granule or powder together with a flavour.

CHOSEN-DRAWING: Dwg.0/0

TITLE-TERMS: PREPARATION DRUG MEDICINE PLANT EFFECT GASTRIC CANCER ULCER

DERWENT-CLASS: B04

CPI-CODES: B04-A07F2; B06-A01; B10-D01; B12-D07; B12-D08; B12-E08; B12-F05; B12-G03; B12-G07; B12-J05; B12-J06; B12-J07; B12-L03;

CHEMICAL-CODES:

Chemical Indexing M1 *01*
Fragmentation Code
M423 M720 M903 N161 P420 P526 P529 P633 P646 P722
P737 P738 P923 P941 V400 V406

Chemical Indexing M6 *02*
Fragmentation Code
M903 P420 P526 P529 P633 P646 P722 P737 P738 P923
P941 R111 R280

SECONDARY-ACC-NO:
CPI Secondary Accession Numbers: C1986-145267

WEST

End of Result Set

☐ Generate Collection

L11: Entry 3 of 3 File: USPT Jun 29, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US PP10979 P
TITLE: Hypericum plant named `Dual Flair`

BSPR:
The present invention relates to a new and distinct cultivar of Hypericum plant, botanically known as Hypericum androsaemum, commonly referred to as Saint John's Wort, commercially used as a cut flower, and hereinafter referred to by the cultivar name `Dual Flair`.

DEPW:
Botanical.--Hypericum androsaemum cultivar `Dual Flair`.

DEPW:
Female parent.--Hypericum androsaemum proprietary selection code number 83.

DEPW:
Male parent.--Hypericum androsaemum proprietary selection code number 71.

WEST

Freeform Search

Database: US Patents Full-Text Database; JPO Abstracts Database; EPO Abstracts Database; Derwent World Patents Index; IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

Term: 11 same 12

Display: 20 **Documents in Display Format:** TI **Starting with Number** 1

Generate: ○ Hit List ◉ Hit Count ○ Image

Search | Clear | Help | Logout | Interrupt

Main Menu | Show S Numbers | Edit S Numbers | Preferences

Search History

Today's Date: 9/6/2000

DB Name	Query	Hit Count	Set Name
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l2 and l14	2	L15
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	saint johns wort	38	L14
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	(st. john's wort) or (saint john's wort)	0	L13
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	(st. john's wort) or (saint john's wort)	0	L12
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	hypericum (prolificum or frondosum or cumilicola or anagalloides or androsaemum or tetrapterum or hirsutum or olympicum or hyssopifolium or elongatum or erratum)	3	L11
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l9 same l2	10	L10
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l8 not l4	200	L9
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	hypericum	307	L8
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	hypericum (majus or formosum or calycinum or irazuense or reductum or patulum or mutilum or cruxandreae or hypericoides or densiflorum)	4	L7
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l4 same l2	11	L6
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l4 and l2	19	L5
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	hypericum perforatum	107	L4
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	l1 same l2	22	L3
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	depression or (heart failure) or arrhythmia or hypertension or hypoinsulinemia or epilepsy	189332	L2
USPT,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD	hyperforin or quercetin or rutin or ashyperforin or quercitrin or isoquercitrin	1697	L1

WEST

Generate Collection

L3: Entry 6 of 22 File: USPT Oct 22, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5567424 A
TITLE: Fiber, antioxidant, herbal and enzyme supplemented beverage composition for human consumption

BSPR:
Besides antioxidants, many individuals are now taking herbal supplements. For thousands of years, people have turned to plants for healing help. In fact, plant substances remain the basis for a very large proportion of the medications used today for treating heart disease, hypertension, depression, pain, cancer, asthma, and other agents. For example, the herb rutin assists in capillary reconstruction including hypertension, allergy, heart and brain thrombosis, glaucoma, psoriasis and others. The herb blue vervain aids in digestion and is used as remedy for depression.